BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1491.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855. (Established in 1827.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Caffre War.

With great concern, but with little feeling of surprise, we hear rumours of a renewal of those frontier disturbances at the Cape of Good Hope which were brought to an apparent termination so short a time ago. We are concerned as this intelligence, because of all the contests in which this country could be engaged a Caffre war is the most absolutely unproductive and inglorious, but we cannot profess any wonder at a result which is little more than a natural consequence of conditions permitted to subsist. Of late years we have had but too many opportunities of explaining to our readers the position occupied by the Cape settlers in relation to the tribes on the eastern frontier, and, so long as this position remains unaltered, and the obligations accepted by this country in the matter are understood to be same, it is certain that we can never escape from liabilities of a most onerous and, as events have proved, interminable character.

The seat of government in our South African colony is Cape Town, from which original settlement, with its adjacent provinces, our possessions have gradually been extended towards the east till they have reached their present limits. In these eastern districts we have come into collision with the Caffres—a tribe of savages not indigenous, but imported, like ourselves, though at an earlier period, from some other regions. In numbers these people are strong enough to give considerable trouble; in disposition they are intractable and treacherous; while, though purely barbarians in habits, they discover some traces of a better origin in sagacity, organization, and courage. As a matter of course, there has been no security for peace on the colonial frontier. The borderers, eager, like all men in their position, for new tracts of land, impelled onwards by the same spirit which had led them thus far, and accustomed to look with contempt on the rights of savages, were not likely to observe any rigorous justice in their proceedings; while the Caffres, being robbers by profession, and impressed with a sense of their claims not only to what they possessed, but to what they have lost, were ready at any moment to convert a raid into a war, and to try the chances of a regular campaign by invading the British colony with such forces as they could collect. To obviate the difficulties thus perpetually arisi g a variety of expedients were attempted. It happens that three great rivers—the Fish River, the Reiskamma, and the Kei—running in almost parallel courses to the sea, furnish plain and convenient boundaries or lines of demarcation, and it was thought that either by the erection of a chain of osts the frontier tribes might be effectually bridled, or that by the interposition of a neutral tract of land between them and the colonists the elements of discord might be kept asunder. Unfortunately, these attempts have been all unsuccessful. Nothing could restrain the Caffres from hanging about the colonial border and pursuing their system of depredation, while nothing, we can easily imagine, was likely to change the feelings with which the settlers regarded the frontier tribes. In point of fact, offences were in-vitable. In a country where flocks and herds constitute the chief source of wealth, pastures are always regarded with covetous eyes, and cattle-lifting becomes the natural vocation of savages or rogues. The barbarians were almost sure to steal and the borderers to encroach, and the results have been successive collisions on a large scale, or in other words, periodical war.

But here comes the mischief,—that when these people quarrel *we* are called upon to fight, so that some of the most important interests of this country are left to depend upon the relations between unmanageable settlers and implacable tribes. This obligation was assumed to rest on two considerations—one derived from the supposed functions of the Imperial Government, and one from the claims of the savages, as interpreted by a particular section of politicians. There was always a party in the eyes of which the Caffres were held to be comparatively guiltless and the borderers at fault, and these opinions were not only upheld by philantropists at home, but were maintained with some tenacity even in the western provinces of the colony itself. It was urged that, though the Caffres should doubtless be repelled and pacified, they ought not to be left to the mercies of the borderers, who had probably provoked, and who would as probably ill-use them; that they should be rather dealt with after a more considerate fashion by the regular troops of the Imperial Government; and that in any pacification or settlement they should be treated as a reasoning and responsible people. These arguments were allowed to prevail, and the consequence was a state of things as hopeless and as ruinous as could well be conceived. The colonists of the border pursued their own way with the knowledge that if disturbances occurred there would be British troops to take up their quarrel; the Caffres were left to discern that they could make war without much loss, with some prospect of gain, and with the assurance of sympathies even among their enemies; while the people of this country were saddled with the obligation of incurring enormous expenses without any return, and of sending their best troops thousands of miles to struggle with treacherous savages in their own deserts. We forget exactly what the last "Caffre War" cost, but we think a couple of millions would not be much above the mark; and now, though the nuissance is but just abated, we are to be treated to it again.

These are certainly not times when we can regard with much satisfaction any additional demand on our military resources; but without availing ourselves of such incidental arguments, we must needs express a strong opinion that these liabilities on the part of the British Government ought to cease altogether. Nobody can pretend to maintain that the interests of this country in the retention of the provinces in question are sufficient to compensate for the obligations thus incurred The settlers in those parts, as on all such frontiers, are comparatively few in number, and their quarrels with the savages are nothing but the natural consequence either of the provocations they have given, or the position they have taken up. Of two courses one should now be adopted—either the border provinces should be left to understand that they must provide for their own defence in the contests incidental to their situation; or, if this duty is still to be thrown upon the home Government, that Government should exercise its authority by recalling the colonists within a frontier more easily defensible and less perilously exposed. We believe that either of these plans might be tried with a good prospect of success. Statesmen have not been wanting to recommend the concentration of our whole African settlement into the vicinity of Cape Town, and the chief direct advantages derived by the mother country from the dependency are perhaps confined to that district. On the other hand if it is thought that the very life of a colony consists in opportunities of expansion, and that our possessions in South Africa offer too promising a field to be converted into a mere mi i ary settlement like Gibraltar or Malta, we are convinced that we need only leave free scope to British energy and allow responsibility and authority to go hand in hand. If the Caffres, under these conditions, should prove too strong for the colonists, it would only be a proof that the colonists had been advancing too fast. These points are but too likely to force themselves again upon the consideration of the Imperial Government, but it is an unfortunate illustration of our institutions that in such an emergency we have no Colonial Minister at hand. *Times.*

Ministerial Statement.

In the House of Commons on the 16th Feb., Lord Pelmerston, as Premier of the new administration, explained the circumstances that led to his acceptance of office, and, submitted the general programme of his views and policy; of which the *Times* gives the following condensed account:—

"Lord Palmerston observed, that it was generally expected that the person filling for the first time the situation be held (especially afer the circumstances which had preceded his appointment shonld state to the house what had led to that event. He then briefly referred to the incidents atteding the attempt made by the Earl of Derby to form an administration, and to the reasons which had induced himself to decline accepting office under Lord Derby. When Lord John Russell made a similar attempt, he [Lord Palmerston] assured him at once that, feeling the importance of the crisis, any assistance he could render should be readily given. This attempt having failed, it was the pleasure of Her Majesty, he said, to commission him to endeavour to form a Government likely to obtain the confidence of Parliament, and that which he had succeeded in forming, he trusted, contained sufficient administrative ability, potitical sagacity, and liberal principle, as well as patriotism and a determination to omit no effort to fulfil their duty, to justify them in looking to Parliament and the country for that support which men were entitled to expect who, at a period of great difficulty, undertook the responsibility of administering the government. It was useless, he said, to dissemble the difficulties staring them in the face from the motion of Mr. Roebuck. He felt the same objection he had before urged to the appointment of such a committee, the action of which, in his opinion, would not be in accordance with the true principles of the constitution. The only ground, however, upon which the House could be persuaded to postpone the committee, he admitted, would be the belief that the Government itself intended to institute inquiries,and, in effect, to be the committee. The objects which the committee must have in view were improvements at home and abroad; and he shortly stated what the Government proposed to do. The House was aware, he observed, that he had felt it to be his duty to recommend to Her Majesty to appoint a Secretary at War, and his opinion was that in regard to the Ordnance great improvements might be made; that the discipline of the Artillery and the Engineers might be transferred to the Commander-in-Chief. The transport service would be placed under the superintendence of a board, to be established for that purposé. Great alarm and well-founded complaints had prevailed as to the condition of the sick and wounded in the hospitals, and the Government were going to send out a commission of civilians ascustomed to deal with sanitary questions, with ample power to examine into the sanitary state of hospitals, camp, and ships. Lord Raglan had also been authorized to send to Constantinople for a corps of labourers, whose duty it would be to cleanse the camp. Many complaints had been made, not, he believed, without foundation, of the want of system in the Commissariat Department, as regarded the supply and issue of necessaries for the army, and a commission was going to be sent out, at the head of which was Sir John Mc'Neil, a distinguished man, to examine all the defects of the commissariat arrangements, with full power to set them right. Major-General Simpson was likewise proceeding to the Crimea, as Chief of the Staff, to take the control of the Quaster-master-General's and Adjutant-General's Departments, with power to recommend to Lord Raglan any chauge of persons. There had been also a complaint, which he believed just, that in the Medical Department of the army there was not a sufficient supply of medical officers for the hospitals abroad, and, besides the establishment of a hospital at Smyrna, to be entirely under civilians, the Secretary for War was going to remodel entirely the Medical Department at home. He weuld also introduce into the other House a bill to enable Her Majesty to enlist for soldiers men under the present limit, and for a shorter period. The commissariat abroad, he had omitted to state, had been charged not merely with the supply and issue of provisions and other necessaries, but with providing the means of transporting them; this had been the source of great difficulties, and there would be a separate department of land transport, akin to the ancient waggon train. He trusted that the House would be disposed to see the effects which these improved arrangements would produce. In addition to these arrangements for the prosecution of the war, no efforts would be spared to reinforce our army. Certain conditions, to serve as the basis of negotiation for peace, he observed, had been concerted between England and France, and concurred in by Austria, which had been acquiesced in by Russia, and negotiations had been opened at Vienna. The Government had proposed that Lord John Russell should conduct the negotiations on the part of this country; that noble lord had consented to undertake the task, aad he would proceed in the early part of next week to Vienna, passing through Paris and Berlin. If these negotiations should fail, the country would feel that it had no alternative but to go on with the war, and the Government would throw themselves upon the generous support of Parliament and the country. He was convinced that they would not ask in vain for this support, and the country would show to the world that in a free people and a constitutional Government there is a life and spirit and energy, a power of endurance and a vigour of action, vainly sought for under despatic rule or arbitrary sway.

Mr. Disraeli said that Lord Palmerston had unintentionally conveyed to the House an impression which might lead the House to misapprehend the motives of Lord Derby and he explained the views of the noble Earl in his communication with Lord Palmerston, who, Mr. Disraeli thought, had not on his part, pursued a frank, and straight-forward course. The attempt of Lord Derby to form a strong Government failed; Lord Palmerston had succeeded in his endéavours to form a Government—whether a strong one was a secret in the womb of time; but he had claimed for his colleagues political sagacity and administrative ability. He had also promised certain improved arrangements; but if they were so urgent, what, he asked, was to be thought of the predecessors of the present Cabinet, who had so long not only neglected them, but to the last had protested that no changes were necessary, and declared that a desire on the part of the House to inquire into mismanagement now confessed, implied a want of confidence, and that the motion for a committee was condemnatory of their public conduct? Lord J. Russell had insisted upon the necessity of an inquiry, and yet the House was now asked to rescind the conclusion it had solemnly arrived at, and to inflict, a blow upon its reputation and influence. He should endeavour to support the decision of the House, and what he believed was the strong and wholesome opinion of the country, by voting for an inquiry, and a Parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Roebuck said his motion for a committee had been affirmed by the House, and the only argument offered by Lord Palmerston for rescinding the resolution was that a new Administration had been formed, with new intentions. This was to ask the House to stultify itself. Was there a new Administration? There was nothing antagonistical between the committee's and the Government's inquiries. He proposed that the House of Commons should lend its assistance to the Government to carry out their inquiries; and he should on Thursday next move the nomination of the committee.

Mr. Muntz said he should adhere to his vote for a committee.

Mr. T. Duncombe likewise supported the committee, and hoped the house would take the whole questions out of the hands of the Government.

Mr. Horsman reminded the House that it stood in a very serious position. Had we, he asked, a Government which deserves the confidence of Parliament? Such a Government should have union within and confidence without. But the present Government was not more united than the former, and the same familiar faces afforded no ground for any increase of confidence. His conclusion was that the House could not recede from the position it had taken up three weeks ago.

Captain Duncombe, referring to certain allegations made by Sir Charles Napier, and to the direct contradiction of those allegations given by Admiral Berkeley, inquired what course Sir J. Graham intended to take with reference to this master.

Sir J. Graham replied that to enter into details respecting these allegations would lead to the disclosure of communications which would involve the public interests. He denied that Sir Charles had been sent to the Baltic with ships ill-manned and ill-diciplined crews; he had not been dismissed, and he had not been censured in regard to his conduct of the fleet. Sir Charles was now, he said, on half-pay, and great license was allowed to the free expression of opinions by an officer so circumstanced. It was not his intention to make the gallant Apmiral a martyr as well as a hero.

Mr. Rich though he had voted for the committee, was willing to accept the alternative offered by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Phinn observed, that the house was asked, not to rescind the resolution, but to suspend the action of the committee, which he thought a fair proposition.

Official Documents.

Bill Submitted to the Chamber by the Executive.—The Senate and Chamber of the State of Buenos Ayres, met in General Assembly, have sanctioned the following with the force and validity of Law.

Art. 1st —The State of Buenos Ayres recognises in the paper money put in circulation, the value of one Ounce cf coined gold for each 300 dollars.

2—The Mint shall renew all the notes in circulation as soon as possible, substituting others that represent the debt for the value fixed in the preceding article.

3—The Custom-house shall appraise articles imported and exported subject to an *ad valorem* duty, in metallic, and exact their payment in current money at the established exchange.

4—The Capital at present possessed by the Bank, with the sums that may be appointed to augment it, with the profits realized by its transactions, are specially devoted to the redemption of the paper money.

5—The sum of $4,050,296, 4rs., belonging to the Public Credit, and at present deposited in the Bank, is destined to augment its capital.

6—Moreover the monthly sum of $253, 407 1½ rs, which shall be deducted from the $312,933 2½ rs, which the Government pays to account of the Public Credit, is destined in the meantime to increase the Capital of the Bank.

7—The Government is authorised to sell by public auction, in lots and at such time as it may judge expedient, such lands and edifices belonging to the State, situated within the bounds of the City, as may not be required for the public service, handing over the proceeds to the Bank to increase its Capital, for the purpose stated in this law.

8—Henceforth the Bank shall not pay any interest on obligatory judicial deposists.

9—The Bank shall convert into metallic, at fitting opportunities, such amounts of current money as may be required to keep approximately one half of its active capital in specie.

10—When the Bank has accumulated a capital equivalent to the paper money in circulation, it shall emit notes of the value of one Ounce of Gold, payable to the bearer and sight; and by means of these shall retire the current money at the exchange fixed in this law, burning the retired notes.

11—Let it be communicated to the Executive Power. Riestra.

BUENOS AYRES.

In our last we alluded to a bill submitted by the Government to the Legislative Chambers, fixing the value of our paper currency, and providing means for its prospective redemption or extinction. In another column we have reproduced the bill, as a measure in which all parties are deeply and directly concerned.

We concur in the opinion of the Minister of Finance, that it is a measure of vital importance; if second, second only to the defence of the frontiers, against the incursions of the Indians. This judgement will be found distinctly recorded in this journal, more than 10 years ago, when the writer of this, then an occasional contributor, suggested and urged almost the incentical measures now proposed with regard to the Bank and the circulating medium; a priority his self-love declines to cede in favor of any one.

At that time the paper money in circulation amounted only to about 48 millions; the value proposed was 200 current dollars to the Ounce of gold, and the rate of interest ranged from 18 to 30 per cent per annum. In these circumstances the problem might have been satisfactorily solved in a comparatively short spaee of time. There are still living and leading statesmen who were converts to the plausibility of the theory; but, as happened in many other cases, the experiment was blasted by the obstinacy of an individual will, thatreadily founed pretexts for sacrificing general interests to considerations of personal ambition.

In our altered circumstances, with nearly five times the amount of paper in circulation, and an arbitrary interest less than half the rates above mentioned, we are less sanguine as to the result. As the moving power is less, and the weight to be moved greater, a longer period of time becomes indispensable; with the casualties and disturbing influences, incident to, perhaps inseparable from, the career of a young and imperfectly consolidated community.

These, however, are not motives for abandoning or deferring the experiment; but cogent reasons for increased vigilance and resolute perseverance. In the hands of an irresponsible dictator, the public Bank, with an undefined and unguaranteed circulating medium, is a formidable scourge; and may alternately become the stronghold of despotism, or an incentive to revolution.

Satisfied that the actuating motives are disinterested, and the objects proposed honourable and patriotic, we are persuaded at the same time that the tendency, however slow the progress, can only be favorable: and in this view we award a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Riestra and his colleagues, for the energy and decision evinced in grappling with so formi[illegible] a difficulty.

It is an effort that deserves success, and with the sympathies and approbation of the public, can hardly fail to effect some improvement; and even at the worst, the glory of the attempt will attenuate the mortification of any failure that can ensue.

We need not recapitulate the evils of the present system; its overwhelming oscillations, and its gambling tendency. These are matter of public notoriety; and we have only to look around to see their withering effects. Something must be done; and that necessity will doubtless ensure the measures a deliberate consideration and an impartial vote in the Legislative Chambers. "This is not the cause of party or faction, but the common interest of every inhabitant of the State." As a first fruits their sanction will shut the mouth of defamation; for no one will then be able to say, that our statesmen, with their allies and partisans, play against the public with loaded dice.

With the exception of the 8th article, we approve of all the provisions of the bill, so far as they go; but to give it full effect, we consider some subsidary regulations indispensable. If we must have a paper currency, it should be distinctly recognised as such. All contracts in specie, to be implemented within the State, should be held legally discharged, by tendering the equivalent in current money, at the established exchange of the day. By thus diminishing the demand for the precious metals, the daily oscillations, arising from a forcible demand and active competition, would be modified or prevented.

The regulations of the Exchange, as a public institution, might also be made the subject of legislative enactment. Perfect publicity, as to the names of buyers and sellers, and the specific conditions of each transaction, would be found a powerful and salutary corrective of certain gambling tendencies, with which the establishment is charged. All these bets, for many of them are not entitled to the name of mercantile transactions, tend to derange the public currency, to the detriment of all interests. We trust some one will see this matter in its true light, and submit the question to a public discussion; in which we engage to take an active part.

We have hinted an objection to the 8th article of the draft of law, and it is proper that we state the grounds of our dissent. It is no small misfortune for an honest man to be involved in a law suit, and after all the delay, vexation and expense it is an act of wanton cruelty, of glaring injustice, to place a productive capital in the hand of others who have no right or pretext whatever to its usufruct, whilst the righteous owner is excluded from all participation, perhaps condemned to indigence and beggary. It would be ungenerous, not to say unjust, in the State, to eke out its means by such sorry expedients.

FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Two years ago the organization of the Foreign Community was regarded as a measure of vital importance; and we verily believe that if we had had the cheek to ask a grant of the Coliseo, as our permanent Hall of Sessions, it would not have been refused; and the theatre of Cristoval Colon might have occupied a local habitation less central than the present. Common danger is a powerful bond of union; as may be seen in the fraternal amalgamation of British, French and Turks, in front of Sebastopol.

Imperfectly organized as it was, but headed by the sympathetic and devoted Wilfred Latham Esq, the name and attitude of the Foreign Community inclined the balance at a critical moment in the history of Buenos Ayres. We can recall, as if they were of yesterday, the vivid and imperishable impressions of May 1853; when loyalty and fidelity to the cause of order and civilization were the order of the day.

With the cessation of the danger, in the subsequent months, the contemplated measures of organization were first delayed, next postponed, and last of all abandoned; a result unhappily precipitated by the chilling note of Dr. Portela to President Latham; in which we were informed of the insuperable difficulties that existed to the official recognition of the projected association. On this occasion at least the Minister was provident and diplomatic *to excess.* We mention the fact, less known perhaps than it ought to, not as an expression of censure and regret, but that it may serve as a beacon to guide us in the new and independent organization we are about to propose.

In the original draft of organization, two radical errors were committed; which led to its abortion, and must be carefully avoided in any new attempt that may be made. The first was a somewhat ambitious aspiration, to supersede the official intervention of the resident diplomatic representatives of the different nationalities; and the second, a natural sequence of the preceding, the formation of a *cuasi* alliance with the local Government. By a strange coincidence, our sectional organization floundered on the identical rock, that had proved so fatal to the organization of the Argentiue Republic, in the hands of the National Congress of 1825-26; the rupture of an artery, from the pressure of excessive centralization.

As a foreign community there are no possible means of superseding or evading diplomatic intervention. Even if so disposed, the local Government could not in honor or consistency, become a party to such a combination, which would cause immediate and formidable complications, that the new alliance could neither counteract nor compensate. The only way of accomplishing the object would be the frank and simultaneous acceptance of the Buenos Ayrean or Argentine nationality, a course we are not yet prepared to adopt, or recommend to others, and which would involve a virtual and voluntary renunciation of all the privileges accorded and secured to us as foreigners. The time must come, and may come sooner than many expect, when this transfer of allegiance will be the safe and expedient policy; but for the present all we can say is, that we sonsider it has not yet arrived, and that there is always inconvenience, and frequently danger, in anticipating the march of events.

Instead, therefore, of a grand central association that would eclipse the whole corps diplomatique, and inspire respect at least in the local authorities, we must in the meantime content ourselves wich a sectional or federal organization; transacting our own affairs as much as possible, but without excluding official intervention in cases of extremity. It may appear a divided action, but, as it will operate in two directions, that conspire to a common end, it will be found more practical and efficient that the rival system of concentrated representation, necessarily excluding diplomatic counsel and support.

In the plan we propose each nationality must have its Committee of superintendence and consultation; composed exclusively of compatriots, and presided by a Vice-President. In ordinary cases any Committee, the British, the French, or the Sardinian, for example, may consult and act in behalf of their fellow residents, applying either directly to the authorities, or through the medium of their respective diplomatic Representatives, as the case may require.

In cases of emergency, the Vice-Presidents shall form a sort of Supreme Council; giving a federal bond to the heterogeneous elements, and converging on any given case, the aggregate wisdom and influence of the united sections. These meetings of the Vice-Presidents to be presided by the President of the Foreign Community, who shall be named by the Supreme Council, and may belong to any section, so long as he is a foreigner.

In our next we will endeavour to present a more detailed view of the proposed organization. In the meantime we feel entitled to solicit the concurrence and co-operation of our French colleague satisfied as we are that the solution of this one problem is more important to resident foreigners, that all the international questions that do or may exist.

Brazil and Paraguay.—The Imperial Admiral and Envoy has reached this, on his return from the harmofradite expedition to Asuncion. As we predicted, there are no martial laurels of which to boast; but the Leal qnestion, the minor of the three points at issue, has been definitely arranged; the navigation question discussed, but the ratigcation of the Treaty agreed upon, made contingent on the settlement of the boundary question: which has been allowed, by mutual consent, a further term of one year for consideration and discussion.

In view of this result, from an Envoy backed by a powerful squadron and 10,000 men, it may be said that our Imperial neighbours have been representing the old comedy of "Much to do about nothing;" but as little harm has been done, and no blood spilt, it would be ungenerous to indulge in a severe criticism.

The *on dit* of an insidious proposition of a Brazilian-Paraguayan protectorate for the Island of Martin Garcia requires confirmation, and appears, *a priori*, extremely improbable in itself. Any attempt to supersede the notorious Treaties of July 1853, by a side wind of this sort, is too gross to be credited, and would certainly be resented by parties, that Brazil and Paraguay united would hardly think of provoking; unless they have made up ther minds to join issue with the Czar of all the Russias. It is added, however, that President Lopez indignantly rejected the proposal; a proof of sound sense and good taste. He has nothing to fear from the Anglo-French alliance, and as little to hope from the enthronement of his powerful and aspiring neighbour at the mouth of the Paranà, his only path of egress to the Atlantic.

Railwaq Strike.—It appears that the workmen contracted in Europe for the railway, are either dissatisfied with their treatment, or not disposed to carry out the agreement entered into. As usually happens when parties quarrel, there may be faults on both sides; and whilst we have seen some rather bitter remarks on the conduct of the men, we have also heard something of stinted and inadequate rations; which, if true, is to be condemned and deplored.

Whatever may have been the cause or causes, a sort of strike took place; which required the intervention of the Police, and we fear augurs ill for the progress of this important enterprise.

We can hardly credit the report of short rations, it is so palpably absurd, in the case of men who have constant and hard work to perform; and we are certain that the directors would never sanction or countenance so preposterous an idea.

It is more probable that the discontent arises from the comparatively low wages stipulated in the European contracts.

This is a point of practical difficulty, to which we alluded at the time of discussing the immigration law. We hold the recognition of such contracts to be a fundamental error; inasmuch as they cannot be enforced, without affecting, perhaps defeating the object of the law itself. It is needless to expect that bodies of men will work contentedly and hermoniously at a lower rate than is current in the general market; and the attempt to compel them will only deter others from entering into such engagements.

It would be much better, therefore, to restrict such agreements to general terms; namely, that they shall proceed to Buenos Ayres, where they would receive occupation at the current rates, discounting five, ten or any stipulated per centage, till the advances made to them are reimbursed; after which they are free men in a free country.

Indian Invasions.—By a strange fatality these are taking place simultaneously to the south, west and north. That to which we alluded, as a current rumour, in the direction of Rojas, has been confirmed by the publication of official dooumenis; and here again reference is made to an encampment of christian allies, with the additional facts, that they bring firearms, and present something approaching a military organization. Coupled with the daring and successful depredations they have latterly committed, and the audacity of their remaining at so short a distance from the scene of their recent spoliations, we cannet help regarding with some concern the new aspect which this unhappy affair presents.

The Indians of themselves are sufficiently troublesome; but the Indians reinforced by the dregs of our civil wars, and the despedoes that have escaped to the desert from the hand of public justice, is a formidable calamity, that demands prompt, energetic and decisive measures: to which our ordinary frontier arrangements appear altogether inadequate. When the fortunes of the State tremble in the balance, it is not the time to think or talk of a paltry economy. Perhaps ten times the actual force is at present required on the frontier; and when we hear and see this conviction daily become more prevalent, it is better to say so frankly at once. If the frontier cannot be put in a state of effective defence, our commercial prospects are at an end; and our custom house and theatre, our mole and railway had better be suspended at once. The head cannot act dis-evered from the trunk; nor can the tree flourish and expand, if the conduits of sap and nourishment ftom the soil are obstructed or cut off.

The latest news from the Azul are deplorable. The tame or friendly Indians had revolted, and, besides carrying off a number of cattle, some 15 or 20 persons are supposed to have perished, and the Justice of peace was prisoner in the hands of the savages. As yet the Government has published nothing; but we fear the sinister rumours are founded on facts.

EXCHANGE.—May 19.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones		24
Patriot Doubloons		340½
Spanish do		a345
Bills on England, per doubloon		65 6
Currency	per dol.	2¼d.
Do. Montevideo	par	
France, per doubloon	fs —	81¼
United States, do	par.	par
Rio Janeiro	prem p. ct.	4⅜
Patriot doubloon, highest price during the week		310¼
Do. lowest		337
Exchange on England highest during week p. oz.		
Do. Lowest		

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

May 13th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 12th inst., with 380 bags wheat, 30 bales paper, 1 pipe and 3 casks wine, 13 boxes merchandise.—Passengers, 90.

Ninfa, National schooner, 122 tons, B. Carbonell, from Montevideo 11th inst., to Ocampo & Esperon, with 375 fenegas lime, 10 casks zinc, 3 boxes merchandise, 3082 ox and cow hides.

May 14th.

Marco Polo, Neapolitan bark, 313 tons, M. Maresca, from Cadiz 1st March, to order, with 1200 boxes vermicelli, 70 barrels sweet red pepper, 3 boxes guitars, 145 lasts salt.

May 15th.

Isaac, Prussian bark, 304 tons, A. Schreveltein, from Memel 22d Jan., Montevideo 10th inst., to J. C. Meyrelles, with 8305 boards and planks.

Paranaguense, Brazilian pol. 201 tons, P. G. Cordeiro, from Panagua 22d April, to A. F. Ramos, with 168 tercios and 874 half do yerba, 32 bags fariña, 30 do rice, 86½ doz. cedar boards, 22 do hand spikes.

Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, from up the river.

Maze, Brazilian war steamer, from up the river.

May 16th.

John Murray, American bark, from Colonia bound to England.

Constitucion, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 15th inst., with 1[illegible] bags wheat, 109 bales hay, 7 boxes and 1[illegible] bales merchandise.—Passengers 68.

Ida and Emma, Danish brig, 150 tons, E. Bock, from Pernambuco 11th April, Montevideo 13th inst., to Freyer Brothers, with 1260 barrels and 200 bags sugar, 3 pipes aguardiente, 5 barrels molasses.

SAILINGS.

May 11th.

Carmen, Spanish bark, for Spain, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 18,848 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do do, 1100 do horse do, 4 bales calf skins, 2 do feathers.

Cheshire, Americen barque, for foreign ports, in ballast, despatched by S. B. Hale & Co.

Belle Creole, French ship, for Ensenada, in ballast, despatched by Llavallol & Sons.

Secret, British brig, for Brazil, in ballast, despatched by T. Duguid & Co.

Sea Gull, British brig, for London, despatched by E. Lumb & Co., with 363½ pipes tallow, 976 salted horse hides, 4 tons and 90,500 bones, 30 seroons tobacco.

May 12th.

Pedro II, Brazilian brig, for Parnagua, in ballast, despatched by J C. Meyrelles.

Theresia Oscara, Hamburg brig, for Parnagua, in ballast, despatched by Wilfred Latham & Co.

Pompeyo Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by M. S. de la Maza, with 2640 qq. jerked beef, 40 dry ox and cow hides.

Constitncion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

May 13th.

Rio Uruguay, Oriental steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario, Puranà, Corrientes, and Paraguay.

Rapido, Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by E. Rams y Rubert, with 4,146 qq. jerked beef, 34 dry ox and cow hides.

Scott Dyer, American bark, for England, despatched by Bunge Bornefeld & Co., with 166 tons guano, 40 do and 45,000 bones, 6 bales hide cuttings.

Pollux, Danish bark, for England, despatched by Rosenthal Gayen & Co., with 214 tons ashes, 12 do and 11,700 bones.

May 14th.

Cartagenera, Spanish sch. of war, for Montevideo.

Virgen del Carmen, Spanish brig, for Antwerp, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 1091 dry ox and cow hides, 2000 salted do do, 258 bales wool, 3 do hair, 16,740 herns.

May 15th.

Ethelbert, British bark, for London, despatched by Santamaria and Llambi, with 1166 salted horse and cow hides, 1399 do horse do, 300 pipes tallow, 433 seroons tobacco, 56 bales do, 72 do wool, 7 do hair, 36 tons bones.

Ana, Srrdinian polacre, for Genoa, despatched by B. Delfino, with 6,602 dry ox and cow hides 2511 salted do do, 2569 dry horse do, 50 pipes tallow, 4600 horns, 28 seroons and 9 bales hair, 68 do wool, 12 barrels salted beef.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

For London.

Hanoverian sch. "Laura," 160 tons AI. A. Eisenbart Master, [first voyage ;] has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.

Consignees Messrs J, N. Bieber & Co.
m12

For London.

British Bark Commodore, 250 tons AI. Asplet Master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. m12

For London.

British bark Breadalbane, 224 tons AI., Florian Master, is now ready to load in the Inner Roads, where she will receive three fourth of her cargo.

Cousignees, Messrs. Croker Hall & Co.
m12

For Liverpool.

British brig Queen, 201 tons, AI. J. Galt Master, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days.
Consignees Messrs. P. Graham & Co. m12

For Liverpool.

British brig Maria, 245 tons, Jones Master, may have room for a few bales.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. m12

For Liverpool.

British ship Rosario, 269 tons, AI Fitsgerald Master, has upwards of half cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting and Co.
m12

For Liverpool.

British brig Mary Ismay, 163 tons, AI., Pearson Master, may have room for 50 bales, and will have very quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. m12

For Liverpool.

Argentina, AI., Stehr Master, is now loading in the Inner Roads, and can take a few bales.
m12

For Liverpool.

British bark Isabella, 221 tons, Ashbridge Master, is now ready to receive cargo and has disengaged room for tallow or other goods.

Consignee, J. Carthy Esq. m12

For Antwerp.

Bremen bark Sohanna, 300 tons, D Jacksens Master, has only disengaged room for a few bales.

Consignees Messrs Zimmerman Frazier & Co
m12

For Antwerp.

Hanoverian sch. Cato, 120 tons, AI, Ribbe Master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and will sail in a few days.
Consignees Messrs. P E Hartenfels & Sons
m12

FOR HAMBURG.

Danish biigantine Urania, 188 tons. AI., Thormahlem Master, is now loading in the Inner Roads, has upwards of three-fourth of her cargo engaged.

Consignees, Messrs. A. Blank &. Co.
m12

FOR NEW YORK.

American Luggr. Moses Taylor, 309 tons, AI, Smith Master, has all her cargo engaged with the exception of about 100 bales, which can be received immediately.

Consignees, Messrs. Bayley Brothers.
m12

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Kanowha, 260 tons, AI., Towne Master, has just arrived from New York, where she has had a thorough overhaul and is now a most superior and desirable conveyance and naving already a good portion of her cargo engaged, she will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Zim. Frazier & Co.
m12

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
Vessels calling in the "CHANNEL" for Orders.

British brig Merchant, 255 tons, AI C. Luke Master.

Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co

For Freight or Charter.

British ship Kerelam, 341 tons, J. Eastdale, master.
Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Oarlile & Co.

For Further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees ; or to

HENRY A. GREEN.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
H. Lezica & Sagory.

For Havre.
Line of Packet Ships.

The AI fast sailing French ship Albert, daily expected has all her her cargo engaged and will meet with very quick despatch.
Aas very superior accommodations for passengers, and is a very desirable opportunity.
Consignee. A Dumoyer. m5

FOR HAVRE.

The AI fast sailing Neapolitan brig Vertunno, is a chartered vessel and will sail on the end of May. Can admit passengers
Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.
m5

FOR HAVRE.

The AI French bark Eularie, Guiest master, having all her cargo engaged will sail on the 20th May. Can admit passengers for Havre and Bordeaux.
Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.
A28

EOR MARSEILLES.

The fast sailing French bark Marie Louise, Hernaud master, is a chartered vessel and can only admit passengers.
Consignees Messrs- Zumaran & Co. A28

FOR MARSEILLES.

The well known fast sailing Sardinian brig Lariano, Questa master, may have room for a few bales. Can admit passengers.
Consignees Messrs, Corti Francischelli.
A21

FOR HAVRE.
FOR CADIZ AND MALAGA.

The A1 Spanish brig Manuel, P. Garcia master has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and can admit yet 2000 dry Hides on freight.
Consignees Messrs. Zumarra & Co. m17

FOR MARSIELLE.

The AI Sardinian brig Pietro, is a chartered vessel. She can admit a few passengers.

Consignee A. Pitronera. A14

FOR BORBON.

The beautiful French ship Charles George will be ready for sea on the end of May. has beautiful accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. J. Bieber & Co. A14

FOR ANTWERP.

The AI Neapolitan brig Italia, Castellano Master, has all her cargo engaged and will meet with quick despatch. Can accommodate yet a few passengers.
Consiguees Messrs. Santamaria Llambi.
A14

FOR GENOA.

The AI. Sardinian brig Giovanna d'Arco, Pontremoli Master, has all her cargo engaged and will meet with very quick desyatch.—Can accommodate a few passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.
m19

FOR MARSEILLES.

The AI. well known Sweedish brig Sidon, Hammerberg Master, is a chartered vessel, and will be ready for sea on the 15th of June.—Can admit yet a few passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. J. Carranza & Co.
m19

FOR CETTE.

The uncomonly fast sailing Spanish brig Diego de Leon, Mulet Master, is a Chartered vessel and will sail on the 15th of June She is a first rate opportunity for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.
m19

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine sailing AI Mecklembutg brig Rostock, Rechnest Master, having the two thirds of her cargo engaged and loading will be despatched in about 30 days. Can admit passengers,
Consignees Messrs. A. Mansilla and Co.
A14

For further particulars please apply to their rospective consignees or ro

H. LEZICA & SAGONY,
41 Reconquista.

TO BARRAQUEROS.
For Sale,

A new and splendid hydraulic press, with box, and a complete apparatus for baling, capable of resisting a weight of 300 tons ; apply to Nicholson Green & Co., Calle Piedad 117. m12 4c.

NOTICE.

An English person, offers her services to wet-nurse a child in her own house.—Apply at Admiral Brown's small house. m12

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

G. & H. Mackern have received an assortment of the Oxford edition of the above.

Bibles and Testaments with Scotch version of the Metrical Psalms.

The Swedish and Norwegian Consulate is moved to Calle de Cuyo. No. 68.
m19 2p

WANTED.

By an Englishman who has filled the same situation with some of the first nobleman in England a situation as Gardener. Has no objection to go to the camp.--Apply at No. 19, Calle Reconquista. m19.2p

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General Fnrniture Warehouse
No. 130 Calle Victoria.

First—BRASS, iron and german silver goods, viz : brass bedsteads, in great variety, iron bed steads, do. do.; childrens' cribs and cots in brass and iron, brass and iron sofas and couches, with or without morocco fittings, brass reclining chairs, in Morocco, velvet, and damask, brass arm chairs, do. do.; an elegant sett of brass, consisting of twelve chairs, reclining chairs and couches, brass and iron hat and umbrella stands, in great variety; german silver reclining chairs, most elegant description, in morocco and velvet.

Second—FURNITURE.—The following articles are now on show, in walnut, rosewood, and mahogany. Drawing-room suits complete, in great variety, in velvet, silk, tabourette, &c. ; foot-stools in great variety, hassocks, &c.; card tables, drawing room centre tables, round and octagon, sofa tables, papier maché tables, brass tables with marble tops, chairs in mahogany, cane seats, horse hair seats, and imitation morocco seats, american cane seat and sewing chairs, chinese cane chairs, mahogany hall chairs, office chairs of all classes, library chairs and chaise longe, in morocco, hair cloth, velvet, leather and imitation morocco, drawing fancy chairs, prie dieu and Elizabethian do., in velvet ; light chairs, in birch, &c., papier maché chairs ; wash-stands, marble tops ; double and single toilette tables ; looking-glasses, bidets, night convenience, chests of drawers, wardrobes of various descriptions, and most convenient forms, couches, baths &c., &c. Mahogany dining tables of very superior quality and shapes, for 12, 18, and 24 covers. All descriptions of dining room chairs, couches and sofas, covered in hair cloth, morocco, and imitation morocco; sideboards and chiffoniers, in mahogany and rosewood; very handsome dinner waggons ; book-cases with glass doors, do. with secretary and writing desks ; mahogany trays with stands, supper trays ; mahogany knife and plate boxes, and every article necessary for a dining room, including cutlery of the best description.

Third—PIANOS from the best makers, music stands, jenny linds', music stools of all kinds; the new game of races, and racing board, complete.

Fourth—ROSEWOOD ottomans, covered with silk and velvet; divans, do, do; prie dieu chairs, and every fancy article for the drawing-room.

Fifth—PAPIER MACHE GOODS, work tables of the most handsome description, fitted complete, tables in great variety, setts of trays, albums, knitting boxes, glove boxes, writing desks, envelope and fruit, bread and card baskets; tea caddies, ink stands, paper weights, work-boxes of all sizes, and a selection of chairs in papier maché suitable for a drawing room.

Sixth—CUTLERY GLASS ANDHARDWARE, chests fitted complete with knives and forks, spoons, &c., suitable for families; ivory handled table knives, desert do., carving knives and forks, stag and ivory handled game carvers, german silver spoons, table, desert, and tea, very superior quality ; childrens' silver knife, fork and spoon, in morocco cases; superior pocket knives, razors, &c.; table napkin rings of all kinds.

Seventh—GLASS assorted in great variety, in setts or otherwise, of the newest designs, viz :—decanters, quart and pint, claret jugs, water jugs, tumblers, wine glasses of all kinds, for champagne, hock, &c., water carafts with tumblers fitted, sugar and butter glasses, glass plates, &c.

Eighth—FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS toasting forks, hearth brushes, in great variety, setts of trays of all classes, bread baskets, &c., foot-baths, shower baths, coal scuttles, &c.

ments of all kinds, gilded poles, &c., of the most handsome and modern description.

Tenth—LAMPS.—Table, hall, desk, and shop lamps of all descriptions, chandeliers, hand lamps and bulls eye do., bracket lamps, &c., all fitted with extra glasses and tubes, it required.

Eleventh—PLATED TEA SETTS, liquor stands, plated vegetable dishes, childrens' silver spoons, knife and fork, and the following articles of jewelry, warranted of the best description:—Gold brooches in great variety ear-rings, gold pencil cases, children's silver corals and bells, silver mounted paper knives, rings, brilliants, diamond, gold seals, pearl, &c., &c., &c. Some handsome time pieces and alarm clocks; also a splendid hall clock.

Twelfth—LINENS, CARPETS, &c , cotton and linen sheeting, bed quilts of all sizes, towels in great variety, damask and muslin for curtains, sheets ready made, toi lette covers, &c., a splendid assortment of table linen of all kinds, table cloths of all sizes, damask table napkins, fancy table covers in great variety in silk and damask, cloth, tapestry, &c., calico of the best description, imported only for this establishment, fine linen in pieces of 12 and 24 yards, carpeting of all classes, drugget, best cut pile, best velvet pile, tapestry, &c., sofa carpets, rugs, hearth rugs, door mats of all kinds, oil floor cloth in all sizes ; any room can be fitted in one single piece without any seam, floor cloth, three quarters and one yard wide, suitable for halls and stair cases.

Thirteenth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, heads and reins both round and flat, the very best imported, silver mounted whips, &c. Fishing tackle.—The angler will find a very superior assortment here, both of rods, lines, brass reels, hooks, bags, &c., of a quality hitherto unknown here.

N. B. The goods in this establishment are imported direct, and warranted of the best description. Particular attention is called to the furniture, linens, and carpets, which are of a quality to be had in no other establishment in this city.

In furniture, besides the large stock on hand, design books of the newest fashion are kept here, and will either be imported to order in any style, or when practicable, be made here if desired. For this end, the proprietors have a separate department where they employ the best workmen, and a choice assortment of damask, velvets, &c., is imported purposely for coverings.

An upholsterer is constantly employed, and all curtains can be immediately fitted either to beds or windows, &c. Materials for spring and hair mattrasses always ready, and all bedsteads can be completed at the shortest notice. Carpetings and floor-cloths will also be sent round and fitted to rooms when desired.

The owners have now nearly completed their stock, though a few more articles are daily expected from Europe. Every article required, for substantially and elegantly furnishing a house can be had at this establishment, thereby saving great trouble and inconvenience, and should any article be found wanting, (if to be had in town) the proprietors will at once obtain it on the best terms.

Ladies are particularly requested to inspect the stock of table linen, calicoes, &c., which being imported direct, will be found superior in quality, and lower in price to any other house.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 4—e.o.

!THE ROAD TO HEALTH

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you k ow the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobonr Town Courier, of the 1st *March,* 1851, *by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hope ess. A friend prevailed upon her to try H lloway's celebrated P'lls, which she consented to do. and in an incredible short space of time they effect d a perfect cure

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shor nes of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted w th their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Billious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evi
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularlorities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what ever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients i every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Colombian" style, mg. 3 feet, by 2 ft. 3 in. with an elegant assortment of types & ornamental letters, appropriate for the publishing of a Newspaper.

Apply at Calle La Defensa, No· 69.

July 8

Notice.
SEED WHEAT.

For sale a lot of very superior American Seed Wheat.

For terms, apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co. Calle la Defensa No. 69.

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons Burden, oak Built coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of together 70 to 80 horsepower; — drawing abont 5 feet when loaded and 4 feel without cargo. — The vessel has good accomodations for passagers in perfect condition, and has lately received new Boilers. —For further particnlars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier Co 69 Calle Defensa. J.1c.o

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The undersigned, agent for the sale o Brandreth's Pills in the River Plate, has appointed Messrs. G. & H. MACKERN, No. 20, Calle San Martin, his agents in this City.

It being notorious that large quantities of spurious Pills are constantly offered for sale, those persons desirous of obtaining the genuine article, can do so by applying to the undersigned at Montevideo, or to G. & H. Mackern, Buenos Ayres, who are constantly receiving supplies direct from Dr. Brandreth.

RICHARD HAYNES.

Buenos Ayres, March 10, 1855.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c.

Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale enquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Barracas.) m.6—co.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only by S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church.d31 co

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NOTICE.

All persons having accounts against the late Patrick Maclean, Esq., are requested to present the same at No. 38, Calle Balcarce. f 24—

FOR SALE.

About a league from Quilmes, a flock of from 900 to 1000 mestizo sheep of good quality. For further particulars apply at No. 245 calle de las Piedras.

f24—6t

Sherry Wine For Sale of the best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadiz in fourths and octaves. Apply at Calle Defensa ,No. 69. Oct. 28--c. o.

To Estancieros and others.—Just recieved from England, two iron cottages of the class new so much used on the sheep establishments in Australia,and particularly suited for this country from their cheapness, the easiness with which they can be moved and their being fire proof. For designs and other particulars, apply at No. 33, Calle Balcarce. feb.17—6c

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FOR SALE.

A plot of Land 26 yards to the calle Sola and 52 yards to calle de California, (Barracas,) with two wooden Houses,well of good water, Oven for baking and some trees—Apply to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima, no. 93. m24

SALE BY AUCTION.

Of a Flock of 1100 & odd Sheep.

On Tuesday 1st of May, at 11 o'clock will be sold for cash by auction by Thoma Gowland athis rooms Calle Defensa No 147, on account of the Estate of a person deceased

1100 and odd Mestizo Sheep

now on the Estancia of the Valle Santana department of Chascomus.—For particulars, apply to the Executor Mr. Joseph Taylor on said Estancia who will show the flock, and in town to the auctioneer. A21

REMOVAL.

E. Von Seutter & Co. have removed their house to Calle Santa Rosa No. 152.

A14

NOTICE.

To be sold at No. 15 Calle de Tucuman, a fine collection of plants and seeds prepared for exportation very cheap. A14

NOTICE.

Whereas Mr. John Cragg ceased to be Master of the British brig "Eleonor Thomsom," from the 28th of last month, a new master is now required and any person desirous of obtaining the appointment and possessed of the necessary certificates of qualification may appy at this British Consulate General any day between the hours of 10 and 3.

Frank Parish,
H B. M. acting Consul General.
British Consulate General, May 4th 1855

WANTED.

A situation in a Barraca or other branch of business, by a person who has been many years resident in this Country, and is possessed of a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language.

Any application made at Messrs. G. & H. Mackern's, addressed to R, San Martin No. 20, will be punctually attended to.

m52p

NOTICE.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the Public in general that he has opened in Calle Federacion, No. 68¾ a wholesale and retail Cigar Store, where may be found at all times a large assortment of the choisest brands of Havana and other cigars which they offer at moderate prices.

Diego Chincota. A28 2p

FOR SALE.

A handsome mortosing machine on an improved plan, and of great utility to Joiners, for further particulars apply at No. 69 Calle de la Merced. A28 2c

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LIBRERIA FRENTE AL COLEGIO.

Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46.

FOR SALE.

Great Assortment of Books.

History of England, by Goldsmith, 1 vol.
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, one vol. with numerous engravings, by Granville.
Byron's political works, one vol.
The fireside companion, one vol. W. engraved.
Arabian nights, one vol.
Popular display of the wonders, one vol.
Lions, living and dead, one vol.
The new pictorial song book, one vol.
The master minds of the west, one vol.
Transatlantic tracings, one vol.
Flowers for all seasons, one vol.
Captain Marryat's novels, 18 vols.
Shakspeare's works, 7 vols.
Ch. Dickens' novels.
Stewart's America—Australia.
The holly wreath.
Manual of science and philosophy.
The fall of Palmyra.
Uncle Tom's cabin.
The life and exploits of Jonathan Wild.
The old arm chair.
Chronicles of France, by M. Dumas.
Pride or the duchess, by Sue.
Romance of real life, by Smith.
Humphrey clinker, by Smolett.
History of the United States.
Travels in Mexico and California.
Buffon's Natural history.
The popular melodist.
Twice told tales
Picnic sketches, by Neal.
Clarke's travels in Russia &c.
Life in America.
The age and its architects.
Tom Racquets, one vol.
Gems of thoughts and followers of fancy.
Friendship's offering.
Passages from the history of a wasted life.
Moral manhood.
Oliv. Goldsmith biography, by Irving.
Byron's Giaour and bride.
Bolton's four last things.
The words of a believer.
Travels in Sweden.
The farmer of Inglewod forest.
The popular jest book.
Tales for own sex by Miss Sergent.
Mason's select remains—Chumbs.
The sea side and fireside.
Life of Dougla .
Legends of Mexico.
Rob of the cowl.
The naval officer.
New pocket songster.
Fanny Dale and Paul and Virginia.
A Sicilian romance, by Radcliff.
Life of Napoleon.
Fair puritain.
The Bachelor's Christmas.
The Pirate of Pacific.
The forest girl.
Knight of the white banner.
Burn's poems.
Cecilia Howard.
The mysterious wreck.
Fortune Frolic's rich and poor.
Peter Pilgrim.
Marmaduke Midge.
The two sisters.
Timothy Snip's adventures.
Ups and downs.
Omeara's Napoleon in exile.
Whittier's poems and ballads.
Marmion, by W. Scott.
Garland of evergreens.
Scenes in my native land.
Pride and prejudice.
The magic goblet.
Rose de Tisleton.
Ulrich a tale.
Shakspeare, his time and contemporaries.
Flowers of sacred poetry.
Cromwell and his times. &c., &c., &c.

A28 3p

GOVERNESS WANTED.

An Englishwoman capable of teaching the English language, Pianoforte and other branches of female education, is required, to accompany a young lady to San Nicolas de los Arroyos. A liberal salary would be given. Apply in person or by letter to F. C. at No. 54½ Calle Representantes, up stairs. A28 2p

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ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

On sale at

J. & H. Mackferns, Calle San Martin No 20.

Murray's Grammar.
Lennie's do.
Stewart's Geography
Guy's do.
Goldsmith's do.
Melrose's Arismethic
Chambers History of British Empire.
Guy's Primers.
Children's Picture book, &c., &c., &c.

CAPATAS,

Required for a Sheep establishment, a person in the above capacity to take the general snperintendance of a number of "Puestos" as probity and industrious habits are the principal requisits involving, no hard labour, a respectable person with good recommendations as to capability and character might find such an employment not undesirable. An Englishman who understands the language of the Country or a German speaking, Spanish and English, would be preferred.

Apply at 20 Calle San Martin. A28 3c

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 17th inst.

DESTINATION REFERENCFS.

1	Altona.	16	Continent.	31	London.	46	Rotterdam.
2	Antwerp.	17	Corunna.	32	Malaga.	47	Rouen.
3	Bahia.	18	Cuba.	33	Marseilles.	48	Salado.
4	Baltimore.	19	Dunkerk.	34	Ma anza.	49	Salem.
5	Bilbo .	20	East Indies.	35	Montevideo.	50	Southampton.
6	Boston.	21	England.	36	New-York.	51	pain.
7	Brazil.	22	xeter	37	Parnagua.	52	U. States.
8	Bremen.	23	Falmouth.	38	atagonia.	53	V lparaiso.
9	Bristo'.	24	France.	39	Penzance.	5	Entre-R os.
10	Cadiz.	25	Genoa	40	Pernambuco.	55	Isle of France
11	Califor ia.	26	Hamburgh.	41	Ph lade phia.	56	Chin. Soland.
12	allao.	27	Hav na.	42	Plymouth.	57	Bordeaux.
13	Cape-Verde.	28	avre.	43	Queenstown.	58	Amsterdam.
14	Carril.	29	Italy.	44	Ri Grande.	59	Pacific
15	Cette.	30	Liverqool.	45	Rio Janeiro.		

Date of rrival: Class, Names:	Nations.	Date
BRITISH.		
Dec 1 Fg. E. Thom; son	241	Cragg........Dabble Brothers—40
" 15 g. Queen	194	Galt....Farlane Graham & Co—30
Jan 26 Bk. arys	365	Donovan..Twyford, H d & Co. ...
Feb 1 Bgn Choice	260	Hicks.... Llavallol & Sons....
ar. 7 Bg. Mari	245	Bell E. Lumb & Co..........
" 10 rk. Annie Fisher	315	Edwards Deetjen & Co.........
" 10 g. John Scott	2 5	Nicholson. J. White...........
" 1 Bgn Merchant	25	Luke .... J C. Thompson & Co...
" 29 Bg. Secret	573	Hall Oiver....Dickson & co.....
April 2 g. Mary Ismay	162	W. W. Pearso . E. Lumb and Co...
" 5 Bk. Martin Luther	450	J. Brown......V. Dec nd.......
Apil 7 k Commodore	258	T. Asplit. ..E. Lumb and Co....
" 7 Sp Kerelaw	341	J. Easedale..R. and J Carlile....
" 8 Sp Rosario	269	Fitzgerald....C T Getting and Co
" 8 Sch City of the Sultan		J Gelham. Bungel Bonefeld and Co
" 11 Bg Georgina	18	J. F Roberts. T. C. Getting and Co
" 2 Bg. Excel	221	D. Nich las. Nicholson Green and Co
" 23 Bk Breadalbane	324	C. Florians... .Croker Hall and Co.
" 25 Bk. Isabell	221	J. sbridge... J Carthey.......
" 28 Bgn May	233	J. Millard....T. C. etting and Co
FRENCH.		
Jan. 8 Bg. T lisman	2 0	Carale ......Bunge Bornefield ...
Mar. 0 Brk. Ernestine	277	Desbats...Etchebarne —28 .....
" 8 Bk Charles a d George	371	E ouzel....J M Bieber nd Co..
April 12 F. Fularie	202	Guiet .. V. Casares and Sons.....
" 20 Sp. F ileuse	372	Bre ien.....P. C. Jon de.........
May 1 Sp Paquete de Vera Cruz	294	Desparnet....Mancilla and Co...
AMERICAN.		
Mar. 16 Bk. O. J. Chafee	365	Nickels....B.D lfi o ....
April 16 Sch. Moses Taylor	309	T. mith .. Bayley Brothers........
April 1 Bk Tedesco	396	Paterson . S R Hale and Co.
" 23 Bk. Antagonist	362	L. C owell....H. J. Rosses ....
May 1 Bk Ka owha	260	W. Towne....Zimmermann and Co
" 1 Pb . J. E Davidson	95	J. S. Ises.....Fowell M'Call and Co
" 16 Bk John Murray		from Colonia to England.............
SPANISH.		
Dec. 9 Bg. Jóven Eduardo	3 4	J. Sensat....J. C. Meyrelles.—51..
" 11 p. oruñesa	448	R quejo .. Llavallol & Sons....
" 20 g. Julito	236	M. Font... Felix uxares........
" 27 Bg. anuel	15	Garcia .. Zumaran & Co.........
April 1 Znm. Alfonso	267	Garoliba....Maru trani..........
" 17 Pol Paula	234	F Maristany.....E. Oshoa and Co....
" 26 Bgn. Pr cer	148	M Miliet....J. Ochoa.............
" 28 Zum Talia	113	A. Castela.. Martinez and Sons
May 5 Pol E peranza	18	J. Abri ... Llavallol & Sons......
" 6 Bg. Diego Leon	206	J. Mulet....Llavallol & Sons.....
H MBURG.		
Jan. 30 Bg. A. Borsig	257	Edley... Renner del Ser & Imber
BREMEN.		
Jan 26 Brk. Lessing	156	Friedrichs....Casares & Sons —2..
Feb. 24 Brk. Johanes	300	Jackens... Zimmermann & Co .....
May 5 Bg. Avion	272	J. Jaburg....J. Carranza & Co....
DUTCH.		
April 5 Bg. America	314	J. F. Meermans..Visser and Co. ...
DANISH.		
April 6 Bg. Argentina	146	P Sehr....R. Gayen and Co.. ...
April 7 g Louise	131	N Peterson.....Treusien and Co..
" 9 Bg T llisih	126	P. C Tuhh....To Order. .. ....
" 11 Bg Urania	188	Thormuhlen.....A. Blanc and Co
May 16 Bg. Ida & Emma	150	E. Nock,....Freyer Brothers....
SWEEDISH.		
" 27 Bk. Ocean	320	Paterson....De Lisle Brothers......
May 6 Bg. Sidon	166	Hnummerberg .. J. Carranza & Co
HANOVERIAN.		
" 30 Bk. Celle	357	Delt....V. Cassares & Co.. .....
April 7 Bg Cato	161	J H. Nibbe....Hattenfels and So s
MECKLENBURG.		
Jan. 20 Bk Rostock	250	Fehneke....A. Mancilla & Co....
Mar. 15 Bgn. Laura	161	Eisubert....J. . Bieber & Co..
SARDINIAN.		
Jan, 1 Bg Monte Alegre	222	Sanguinetti....T. Pieiranera, ...
" 2 g, Pietro	207	F, Cassanova .Brash & Frauge—33
" 15 Bk Du a di Genova	200	Tgari....J. Caprile.... :—33
" 25 Bg Popola o	213	J, B. Cune ....
Mar. 28 Bg. Lariano	200	E. Questa..Corti Francischelli & co.
Aril 2 Pol. Giovanie D'Arca	196	Fontemali... Llavallol and Lons..
April 12 Bg Belle Dolinda	146	J_Carsanego.....F. Silva........
BRAZILIAN,		
Mar. 24 Bg. Mentor	155	e la Cruz....J. C. Meyrelles......
" 31 Bg. Esperanza	200	L Mendez....J. Carranza.........
" 25 Bg California	1 5	J M. Olivera....J. M. Sousa....
May 1 Pbt Deo inda	125	M. Grant ... Meyrelles and Co ...
" 15 Pol. Paranaguense	201	P. G. Cordeiro......A. F. Ramos.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Mar. 15 Bg. Italia	260	Castellano....Lohman Meyn & co.
" 29 g. Vertumno	308	Gambardella....Lavall l and Sons..
" 22 Pol. Ruggiero	235	R. di Maria.... Trenssen and Co
May 14 Bk. Marco Polo	313	M. Mareso....To Order.........
PRUSSIAN.		
April 12 Fg. Johanes	262	J.C. Linde ..Troesein and Co...
PRUSSIAN		
May 15 Bk. Isaac	304	Schrevelsine.....J. C. Meyrelles.